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“In the arrangement of the alloy of carbon and iron, and the lamina of graphite, it differed in no respect from ‘Kishy’ iron which has been allowed to repose in a heated state, and is unquestionably an artificial iron, — a product of the blast furnace.”

Professor Agassiz said that he had received, through the kindness of Dr. Green, of Commodore Perry’s Japan Expedition, the bag containing the immature young of a viviparous fish from Japan. He regretted that the whole of the parent fish had not been preserved, but he hoped to be able from the embryos to make out the characters of a new genus, which may be regarded as the Asiatic representative of this interesting type. The specimens were from the shores of Simoda.

Professor J. P. Cooke gave in detail the processes by which he had obtained perfect octohedral crystals of arsenic. He was led to do so by the fact that their genuine character had been called in question.

Dr. A. A. Hayes confirmed, from his own knowledge, the fact of the production of such crystals in other ways.

Four hundred and eighteenth meeting.

October 9, 1855. — MONTHLY MEETING.

The PRESIDENT in the chair.

The Recording Secretary, in behalf of the author, presented the following paper, viz.: “Descriptions of New Species of Fossils, from the Cretaceous Formations of Nebraska, with Observations upon *Baculites ovatus* and *B. compressus*; and the Progressive Development of the Septa in Baculites, Ammonites, and Scaphites. By Professor James Hall, of Albany, N. Y.”

Professor J. P. Cooke exhibited and explained a printed chart of his classification of the chemical elements. The plan was the same as one already published by him, with some modifications.